

## CHAPTER 4

### ANALYSIS

The chapter contains the analysis and discussion of the data. The writer uses the procedure of data analysis as states in Chapter 3. Moreover, the researcher will focus on comparing the colonialism era between the first movie script: *The Pianist* by Ronald Harwood and the second: *Defiance* by Clayton Frohman & Edward Zwick. The study is to compare the background of colonizer's attack, people's behavior to confront the colonizer in that time, and rejection as it is stated in the Chapter 1, that the researcher's objectives are to describe the way people in *The Pianist* and *Defiance* to confront the colonizer's attack, to describe the way the main characters survive during the colonialism in *The Pianist* and *Defiance*.

#### 4.1 An Analysis in *The Pianist* Movie Script

The first object which is analyzed by the researcher is *The Pianist* movie script. A movie script is one of literary work. It belongs to plays. According to Oxford Dictionary, literature is piece of writing that are valued as works of art, especially novels, plays, and poems. Thus, the researcher uses a literary work play as the objects of the research.

The first movie script is one of anti-colonial movie scripts. This movie script is inspired by true story of a pianist who lived in Poland in the colonialism era. The whole story tells about people who survived themselves from colonialism in their country by Germany. They fight back the colonial and in the end of the story, the homogeneous people can defend their country from colonial and set their country free.

As the researcher stated in the previous chapter, anti-colonialism according to Ashcroft, it signifies the point at which the various forms of opposition become articulated as a resistance to the operations of colonialism in political, economic and cultural institutions. It emphasizes the need to reject colonial power and restore local control.

In this analysis, the researcher uses anti-colonialism theory in the first movie script, *The Pianist* by Ronald Harwood. The researcher compare the

background of colonizer's attack, people's behavior to confront the colonizer, and the way they survive during the colonialism.

The main character in this movie is Wladyslaw Szpilman. He is a famous pianist from Warsaw, Poland. He used to play piano in a radio station. This movie is telling about Mr. Szpilman's life during colonialism. In this sub-chapter, the researcher analyzes two things. First is about how Poland people confront colonizer from NAZI Germany. Second is about how Mr. Szpilman survives during the attack of NAZI Germany.

#### 4.1.1 The Way People Confront Colonizer

The researcher gives some evidences for confrontation or anti-colonialism (opposed any form of colonialism or imperialism from the colonizer) in this first movie script as follows.

The confrontation of Poland and Jewish people is exist in this movie as in the beginning of it when Germany give instruction for Jewish people in Poland to wear an emblem. Henryk and Regina refuse the Germany's instruction.

*HENRYK: I won't wear it.*

*REGINA: won't wear it. I'm not going to be branded.*

(page 12)

They say that they don't want to wear the emblem like what has been instructed. But they keep wear it because Germany threaten them before. It is not show the anti-colonialism yet because they still wear that emblem, they still afraid of the colonizer. Anti-colonialism should confront any kind of colonialism from the colonizer to the colonized people.

*DECREE IN THE NEWSPAPER: Jews who do not respect this decree will be severely punished.*

(page 12)

From this part of the story, the colonizer want to force the colonized people to obey their rules. According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (OALD), the word "colonialism" is describes as, "The practice by which a powerful country controls another

country or other countries.” That dialogue proves that the colonizer wanted to take control the colonized country.

The family of Mr. Szpilman refuses Heller’s invitation to join him in the Jewish Police. The Jewish Polish help Germany to colony Polish and Jewish. So, they refused the invitation.

*HELLER: Don't be clever with me, Henryk. I've come here as a friend. They're bringing Jews in from all over the country. Soon there'll be half a million people in the ghetto. We need more Jewish police...*

*HENRYK: (sarcastic) Oh? More Jewish police? You mean you want me to wear a cap like yours, beat up Jews with my truncheon and catch the Gestapo spirit. I see!*

(page 20)

From the dialogue, it is seen like a friend of Henryk, want to invite Henryk’s family to join the Jewish Police because he feels pity to Mr. Szpilman’s family. Because, in this situation, rich Polish and rich Jewish can bribe Germany Police to get safed and continue their life without feeling afraid. Heller is rich jewish people, so he can be one of important man in the organization. Because of that, He wants to recruit Mr. Szpilman to join him and get safed.

Some of the Polish and Jewish want to fight German back, but they did not have any preparation to do that, they were not allowed to bring any weapon. Some of them could not fighting and it may cause defense of their country. As an old man said to Mr. Szpilman’s father in the field full of Jewish.

*DR. EHRLICH: Why don't we attack them? There's half a million of us, we could break out of the ghetto. At least we could die honorably, not as a stain on the face of history!*

(page 40)

Then, in the next conversation, Mr. Szpilman’s father and Grun have a conversation about Dr. Ehrlich’s opinion above. They give their opinion too about his taught before.

*FATHER: Dr. Ehrlich, what do you want me to do? You want me to fight?*

*GRUN: To fight you need organisation, plans, guns!*  
*FATHER: He's right. What d'you think I can do?*  
*Fight them with my violin bow?*

(page 40)

From the conversation above, according to what Father and Grun said, they think that Polish and Jewish need organization, plans and weapons to fight Germany. Moreover, they are already old men, so they have little power to fight and easy to defend by the colonizer.

In the above analysis, the researcher analyzed about the characters' plan to fight but they do not fight the colonizer back yet. In the analysis that will be analyzed by the researcher is their movement before fight back. The movement of Polish and Jewish youth. The main character, Mr. Szpilman is told by his friend who met him in the building site. He is Majorek. Majorek tells many things he knew about Polish and Jewish out there and the movement plan of the youth to Mr. Szpilman.

*MAJOREK: They're going to start the final resettlement now. We know what it means. We sent someone out. Zygmunt. A good man. His orders were to follow the trains out of Warsaw. He got to Sokolow. A local railwayman told him the tracks are divided, one branch leading to Treblinka. He said every day freight trains carrying people from Warsaw forked to Treblinka and returned empty. No transports of food are ever seen on that line. And civilians are forbidden to approach the Treblinka station. They're exterminating us. Won't take them long. We're sixty thousand left. Out of half a million. Mostly young people. And this time we're going to fight. We're in good shape. We're organised. We're prepared.*

(page 49)

From dialogue above, the researcher highlights “*And this time we're going to fight. We're in good shape. We're organised. We're prepared.*” It proves that there are already youth people who want to confront the colonizer's attack in Poland. They have enough

preparation to fight, already organized, and they ready to fight. Just wait until right time to fight back.

Mr. Szpilman wants to help them to fight, but in the story, he did not have any idea how to fight, he cannot fighting, he is just a pianist. So, he just help them as long as he can help.

*Szpilman has unpacked the sacks and laid them in the corner. He kneels before the smallest of the sacks and unties the string around its neck.*

*He puts his hand inside the sack and potatoes tumble out. He reaches to the bottom and is still as his hand finds something. Carefully, he removes a pistol, then another, both wrapped in oil cloths. He hides them under his jacket.*

(page 52)

In this part, Mr. Szpilman try to help collecting weapons that is sent by youth Polish and Jewish out there. They hide the weapons in the potatoes sack. Mr. Szpilman picks the weapons and hide it under his coat and give another weapon to Majorek. It is prove that the main character also help the confrontation although it is just a little bit help. Because he cannot do other things in the case of fighting.

The confrontation begins when Mr. Szpilman was in Gebczynski's Apartment. He hears from the outside on the apartment, there are sound of rifle shots. But he did nothing, he just looked from the window

*Silence. Szpilman smiles but then hears the sound of rifle shots and a huge explosion. He crosses quickly to the window, looks out*

*A German personnel carrier, an open car carrying officers, and a motorcycle and sidecar roar down the narrow street below towards the buildings at the far end. German soldiers follow behind on the trot, pulling a field gun. Unseen marksmen fire down on the Germans from the buildings. As the German soldiers dismount from their vehicles one of them is hit and falls. The others rush for cover.*

(page 62-63)

It continued in the next day as in the story.

*EXT. INSIDE THE GHETTO - MINUTES LATER - EARLY MORNING*

*The German Commander and two officers alight from the car and take cover. The Commander orders the field gun to be trained on the buildings. Spasmodic firing continues. He gives the order to fire. The gun roars. The shell tears into the building. At once the German soldiers open fire with their rifles and lob grenades into the building. The gun fires again. The building begins to burn. Flames and smoke. German soldiers with flame-throwers advance carefully then unleash their fire into doorways and windows, and quickly retreat. At ground level, Jewish fighters try to fight their way out and are mowed down. The fire spreads quickly through the building. Smoke begins to pour from the upper floors. The Germans, less cautious now, stand and watch. A woman struggles out on to her narrow third-floor balcony. She climbs over, holds on to the wrought-iron railings and hangs on for dear life. Shots ring out and she drops like a stone. From inside the building, screams and shouts. From another upper window, a man in flames jumps and falls to his death on the pavement below. The Germans have stopped firing. They stand, spectators, watching the building burn.*

(page 63)

Those parts is prove that there are real movement and confrontation to Germany that is done by Polish and Jewish, not only the youth people but also old people help as long as they can. Even though they know if they will not safe because Germany has bigger and stronger weapon but they still confident to fight back and defend their country. There are many Polish and Jewish die for defend their country. It shows that the colonized people did physical confrontation to the colonizers.

In the story, other country will fight for Poland and help them to confront Germany. The issue comes to Polish and Jewish, they `said that those allies country will come in to Poland soon. As what Michal and Szalas said in front of Mr. Szpilman.

*MICHAL: And you'll be pleased to hear the Allies are bombing Germany night after night - Cologne, Hamburg, Berlin.*

*SZALAS: And the Russians are really giving them hell. It's the beginning of the end.*

(page 72)

In this parts of dialogue, Polish and Jewish realize that they can't fight Germany alone, so they are so glad when the allies help them to fight and push down Germany.

The true battle between Germany and Poland beginning because the Polish fight back. Every day, amount of Polish always increasing. Their brave is bigger as they know that allies have the same power as the colonizer, Germany. As it is states in the story.

*A battle raging. The Germans firing from the hospital. The three young Poles have been joined by other fighters and they the Schutzpolizei building. Grenades thrown, machine-gun fire exchanged.*

(page 76)

In the case of allies help Polish and Jewish in confrontation. Germany wanted to leave Poland as an German Captain says to Mr. Szpilman in his hiding place.

*THE GERMAN CAPTAIN: The Russians. On the other side of the river.*

*(Turns to leave, stops; with a touch of irony:)*

*All you have to do is hang on for a few more weeks.*

(page 85)

And then, in the next day when the German captain visit Mr. Szpilman again in the same place to give some foods to him, the German captain says something about their deterioration.

*THE GERMAN CAPTAIN: Come down.*

*(Szpilman descends.)*

*SZPILMAN: What's happening?*

*THE GERMAN CAPTAIN: We're getting out.*

*(Szpilman faces the German Captain.)*

*SZPILMAN (in German): Are the Russians here?*

*THE GERMAN CAPTAIN: Not yet.*

(page 86)

As in the part of story above, the researcher concludes that the colonizer starts to surrender because there are many confrontations

from Polish and Jewish. Moreover, allies such as Russia will help Polish and Jewish to fight Germany back and defeat them. It makes a good spirit for Polish and Jewish.

In the end of the story, Germany was defeated by Polish and the allies, Russia. They gather all of the German army who left.

*Behind barbed wire, German prisoners of war, guarded by Russian soldiers. Desolate place. No shelters, no tents. The POWs sit or lie on the ground, silent, broken, shattered.*

(page 89)

In the part of the story above, Polish and the allies successfully beat Germany Army. The war ends because of their brave to confront the opponent.

To sum up, the researcher sure that the victory will come to the colonized country if Polish and Jewish people have willing to confront and get their land and their right back. Based on the analysis above, the researcher make her own words to describe how Poland and Jewish confront the colonizer in this colonial era.

In this movie script, the main character didn't make any change in the war, because he is just a pianist and he can't fight, he has no power to do the confrontation. Other Polish and Jewish people brave their heart to defend their country from Germany. In the beginning of the confrontation, they tried to fight back using ordinary weapon, far from the colonizer's weapons. But they didn't give up. Until that day came, the allies came to help them confronting Germany. And finally, Germany can be defeated and caught by Russian, Polish and Jewish.

#### **4.1.2 The Way Main Characters Survive During Colonialism**

The researcher gives some evidences for there are some action of survival in this first movie script as follows.



Someone in the dangerous situation should survive to keep alive. In this movie, the main character who will be analyzed in this sub-chapter is Wladyslaw Szpilman. He is a pianist. He is a Polish and a Jewish. During the war, he successful to survive himself until the war end. He get helped by many people around him because he is a poor but famous because they thought that he is the best pianist in Poland.

In the beginning of the war between Germany and Polish, especially Jewish in the Poland, Germany makes a new rule for Jewish through a newspaper. They set a new district for Jewish Polish in Poland.

*HALINA: 'By order of the Governor of the Warsaw District, Dr. Fischer, concerning the establishment of the Jewish District in Warsaw. There will be created a Jewish District in which all Jews living in Warsaw or moving to Warsaw will have to reside.'" And look here: 'Jews living outside of the prescribed area will have to move to the Jewish district by 31st of October 1940.'*

*SZPILMAN: But...they won't get all of us... we'll...it's too small...there's four hundred thousand of us in Warsaw!*

(page 13-14)

In the announcement above which is read by Halina, All of the Jewish will be moved to a small district in the outskirts of the city. But it is too small to Polish Jews. But they can't do anything but obey the new rule. And so Mr. Szpilman, he and his family moved to the new district.

Then, there is a rumor spreads in the Jewish that they will be deported if they do not have an employment certificate. Henryk told Mr. Szpilman and his chief.

*HENRYK: You have to have an employment certificate to work for one of the German firms in the ghetto, otherwise...*

*SZPILMAN: Otherwise what?*

*HENRYK: You'll be deported.*

*BENEK: So the rumours were true...*

*HENRYK: They're going to resettle us. Send us to labour camps. In the east. And they're closing the small ghetto.*

(page 34)

Because of Mr. Szpilman's family have employment certificate, so they will be moved in the new ghetto to work for one of the German firms.

In the way they are going to the train to move them, then suddenly there is a voice that is calling Mr. Szpilman's name. But he don't mind it.

*A VOICE: Szpilman! Szpilman!*

*(A Jewish policeman grabs Szpilman by his collar and pulls him back out of the police cordon. It's Heller. The rest of the family have reached the next truck to be filled.)*

*(A scuffle as Szpilman tries to resist. Another Jewish policeman shoves him.)*

*(...)*

*HELLER: What do you think you're doing, Szpilman? I've saved your life! Now, go on, save yourself!*

(page 44-45)

In this case, Mr. Szpilman was saved by Heller. In fact, they will not bring them to the work field but they want to kill them all, Germany want to burn Jewish as in the conversation between Jewish policeman and German army.

*An SS man and Jewish policeman emerge. The Jewish policeman is servile, crawling to the German. He points to the train.*

*JEWISH POLICEMAN: Well, off they go for meltdown!*

(page 45)

In this part of story, Mr. Szpilman survived by his friend. But his family can't be saved.

In the next story, he came to the café where he played piano. In there, he meet his old chief. He is hiding under the platform.

*Now he sees, hiding under the platform, Benek, beckoning to him. Szpilman hurries over and crawls on his back until he's beside him. Benek replaces a plank and they are hidden from view.*

(page 46)

Mr. Szpilman follow Benek to hide under the platform to safe their life for a long time until things die down. In this case, by hiding there, Mr. Szpilman can survive his life again because of his another friend.

In the story continued. It was told in the ghetto street, in the day. Mr. Szpilman and Benek are already out from their hiding place. It means that the situation is going better.

*Szpilman, on top of a free-standing scaffold, Benek and the others demolishing a ghetto wall, wielding sledgehammers. They work slowly.*

(page 47)

From the part of the story above, the researcher argues that the after they came out from their hiding place, the main characters are enslaved by Germany. But they still can keep them alive between German Army.

In his new ghetto, he met his another old friend, Majorek. They work for Germany together until Mr. Szpilman wants to get out from the new ghetto. He wants to meet someone, old friends of him who can help him.

*SZPILMAN: Have a favour to ask. I want to get out of here.*

*MAJOREK: It's easy to get out, it's how you survive on the other side that's hard.*

*SZPILMAN: I know. But last summer, I worked for a day in Zelazna Brama Square. I saw someone I knew. A singer. Her husband's an actor. They're old friends. (He holds out the piece of paper.)*

*SZPILMAN: I've written their names down. And their address. If they're still there. Janina Godlewska and Andrzej Bogucki. Good people. Majorek, you go into the town every day. Would you try and make contact? Ask them if they'd help me get out of here? Majorek takes the paper but says nothing. He turns over and goes back to sleep. Szpilman returns to his bunk.*

(page 53)

The main character, Mr. Szpilman believes that his friends can help him in this situation and save his life. So, he asked Majorek to find and tell Mr. Szpilman's friend if Mr. Szpilman is looking for their help to survive in this war.

Then, in the night, the time for Mr. Szpilman met his friend, Janina, who want to help Mr. Szpilman. They met in the dark street quickly and silently.

*She turns and starts to walk quickly.  
Szpilman, putting the collar of his coat up, follows,  
keeping pace. A pedestrian walks past in the opposite  
direction but pays them no attention.  
Janina and Szpilman walk on.*

(page 57)

After Mr. Szpilman arrived in Janina's house, he met Janina's husband who is also his friend. But, they want to move Mr. Szpilman to somewhere safer.

*BOGUCKI: We're going to have to keep moving you.  
The Germans are hunting down indiscriminately  
now. Jews, non-Jews, anybody, everybody.  
(handing him the clothes')  
See if these fit. And, Wladek, you'd better shave. Use  
my razor. In the cabinet.*

(page 58)

From this dialogue, the researcher discusses that in the survival of Mr. Szpilman (Jews), he needs to move away from known place of Germany, so he was moved to Bogucki's empty apartment in order to hide Mr. Szpilman from Germany. Based on Ania Loomba (2005:107), a binary opposition in the colonialism, the interactions between colonizing and colonized peoples constantly challenged any neat division between races and cultures. Binary opposition between colonizers and colonized or between races is happened by the fact that there are various cultural and racial differences between them. By this dialogue, there is a different race between the colonizer and the colonized.

From Bogucki's apartment, then he moves to Michal Dzikiewicz's apartment. Because there is another apartment occupant who already know if there is someone Jew in the empty apartment of Bogucki.

*KITTY (screeching): He's a Jew! He's a Jew! Stop the Jew!  
Don't let him out!*

(page 67)

Because of that dialogue, Mr. Szpilman got off from that apartment and ran away. Once again, he can survive and continue his life. He decided to move to another friend. He is Bogucki's friend named Michal Dzikiewicz.

*SZPILMAN: I've been in hiding. I need somewhere to stay.*

(page 69)

He continue his survival, hiding from apartment to another apartment. If he needs help, he always comes to someone who know him and finally he can survive his life.

Some day in the new apartment, there is a battle between Polish and Germany. The apartment smashed because of bombs from both sides.

*Szpilman runs to the door, tries it but it's padlocked and he can't open the door. In panic, he runs back to the window.*

(page 77)

In this part, he is panic because he can just die because of he is trapped in the apartment. But he can leave through the window and finally he can survive himself from the battle. He starts find new hiding place.

*INT. KITCHEN, RUINED HOSPITAL - DAY*

*Szpilman opens cupboards, drawers, searching, but trying to be as quiet as possible. He sees the refrigerator, quickly gets to it, pulls open the door. Empty.*

*He looks around and notices a red fire bucket with a spade and a box of sand next to it. The bucket is full of water, covered with an iridescent film and full of dead flies.*

(page 80)

From that part, the researcher states that the main character continue his hiding in the hospital. It is an empty dissolve hospital, he looks for anything that can be eaten. He tries to keep alive by eating some foods.

Then, the main character met a German Captain in his hiding place, he is afraid to the German Captain. He worries his life. He presumes that the German Captain wanted to kill him such as the other German army kill the other Polish and Jewish.

*On the stairs, in silhouette, gazing down at him, the figure of a GERMAN CAPTAIN, the thumb of one hand caught in his belt above his pistol.*

*THE GERMAN CAPTAIN (stern): Who the hell are you?*

*Szpilman just stares at him.*

*THE GERMAN CAPTAIN: Who are you?*

*No response.*

*(...)*

*THE GERMAN CAPTAIN: Are you hiding here?*

*Szpilman nods.*

*THE GERMAN CAPTAIN: Jew?*

*Long pause. Szpilman just stares at him.*

(page 82-83)

From that dialogue, it means that Mr. Szpilman is afraid to the German Captain. It is proved by he is just silent when the German Captain was asking him. He did not respond it at all. He worried because he thinks that his life will get over and he can't survive his life anymore.

In the story, it is explained that the German Captain does not want to end Mr. Szpilman's life. But in the other way, the Germany Captain wants to help him to hide. The German Captain also brings him foods.

*The German Captain takes a package from his shoulder bag and throws it up into the loft. He turns to go.*

*(...)*

*Szpilman opens the package, finds bread and marmalade. Then he finds a tin-opener.*

(page 85)

From the part of the story above, the researcher finds an evidence that Mr. Szpilman got helped by other people again but this time, the help comes from the opponent. Because of that, he can continue his survival during the war.

Finally, the day is come. Germany was defeated by Polish and their allies. Everything dies down. The situation runs better and Germany was caught by Russian. Mr. Szpilman gets out from his hiding place and finds if it is safe to go outside.

*He goes to the front door, opens it a crack and cautiously goes out.*

*EXT. STREET - DAY*

*Szpilman looks around, hearing the car loudspeaker indistinctly.*

*LOUDSPEAKER VOICE: ...German army! Polish soil liberated! Official!*

*His excitement grows and he walks out into the street.*

(page 87)

Finally, he can survive himself in the colonialism era. He goes out from his hiding place without getting worry about his life will be shot by Germany. His country is secure again along with German's discomfiture.

Indeed, the whole story tells about how the main character survives during the war. Mr. Szpilman can survive until the war end by hiding from place to other place with some help from someone who are well known. He always hide without doing any confrontation like other Polish and Jewish. He just keep moving from one hiding place to another hiding place and so on until the situation is safe to get out from hiding place. But he still can survive. He is lucky because there are many people want to help him such as

Heller, Benek, Majorek, Bogucki, Janina, Gebczynski, Dzikiewicz, Dorota, and a German Captain.

## **4.2 An Analysis in *Defiance* Movie Script**

In this movie script, the researcher gives her perspectives and analysis to the research object. As the researcher stated in the second chapter, Vince Brewton explains that literary theory refers to any principles derived from internal analysis of literary texts or from knowledge external to the text that can be applied in multiple interpretive situations.

The second movie script is one of anti-colonial movie scripts too. This movie script is inspired by true story of a survivor from Belarus. The whole story tells about people who survived themselves from colonialism in their country by Germany. They fight back the colonial and in the end of the story, the survivors could survive themselves by hiding in the forest and did a little confrontation in order to save their life from the colonizer.

In this analysis, the researcher uses anti-colonialism theory in the second movie script, *Defiance* by Clayton Frohman & Edward Zwick. The researcher compares the background of colonizer's attack, people's behavior to confront the colonizer, and the way they survive during the colonialism.

The main character in this movie is Tuvia Bielski. He is a commander of the survivors in the forest. He can lead the hundreds survivors and keep them alive. This movie is telling about The Bielskis' life during the war between their country and Nazi Germany. They colonized Belarus in order to kill as many as Jews there. In this sub-chapter, the researcher analyzes two things. First is about how the main character confronts colonizer from NAZI Germany. Second is about how the survivors survive during the attack of NAZI Germany.

### **4.2.1 The Way People Confront Colonizer**

There are many Jews in the Belarus. Nazi Germany comes to them and want to murder them all. But in this movie, Belarus people wants to keep alive, sometimes they do the confrontation to defend



themselves. Before they do some confrontation, the main characters prepare their weapons to be brought in the camp. The researcher gives some evidences for there are some confrontation in this second movie script as follows.

*ZUS: One pistol isn't enough. We need rifles.  
Machine guns.*

(page 10)

From the dialogue above, that dialogue above shows that the main characters need more weapons. They prepared their confrontation for the next and so forth. They will keep themselves safe until they don't need to worry about it.

After the Bielski's knew that Nazi had killed their parents, Zus, one of the Bielski's wanted to vengeance to the German for their parents.

*ZUS: 'Vengeance is mine.' Who said that?  
TUVIA: So this is God's work you're doing, Zussie?*

(page 27)

From the part of the story above, Zus wanted to vengeance the German, but his big brother, Tuvia opposed it. He worried about his younger brother.

They begin their confrontation with vengeance to someone who help Germany to kill the Jews in their surroundings. Firstly, they come to target's house in the night and started to killing one by one.

*43 A BURNING TRUCK 43*

*(Lights up the night sky. A MAN comes running out of a tavern, the same man who loaded Jews onto trucks in an earlier scene.)*

*(...)*

*MAN: Who are you?*

*(REALIZING)*

*MAN: You don't understand. They made me give them my truck...*

*(Zus FIRES. Jacov and Peretz follow suit. The man goes down. They throw his DEAD BODY onto the burning truck.)*

(page 28)

Those parts of story prove that they, the Jews can't accept what the German did to them and people around them. They did confrontation to their opponent. Firstly, they attacked people who helped Germany. The colonialism happened often because of difference race or culture, or history. The dialogue means that the reason of the colonialism is different race between the colonizer and the colonized country.

When the main characters meet German army, if they think that they can kill them all, they go and started to shot the German army who passed the road.

*THE PISSING SERGEANT*

*Catches the flicker of MOVEMENT below, SEES Zus lying in the ditch. Stunned, he tries to zip up his fly. It catches. ZUS LEAPS UP brandishing the KNIFE. He's on the Sergeant before he can get the gun off his shoulder. Stabbing him through his greatcoat, the BLADE BREAKS OFF IN HIS HAND. MEANWHILE, THE LIEUTENANT drops his cigarette, reaching under his coat for a pistol. Tuvia TACKLES him. The GUN skids away. They roll around on the road, CLAWING, PUNCHING, BITING. Tuvia SLAMS the man's head against the pavement.*

*52 UP THE ROAD 52*

*The Private sees Asael and Peretz coming at him. Jacov follows with his rifle. The Private turns and runs down the road. They give chase.*

*53 FROM INSIDE THE CAR 53*

*Another OFFICER is in the back seat with A WOMAN. He reaches for his gun, stands up in the seat and begins FIRING WILDLY at Tuvia. TUVIA ROLLS UNDER THE CAR, avoiding the burst. MEANWHILE, ZUS USES THE HANDLE OF THE KNIFE to BREAK the Sergeant's nose. He RIPS the SCHMEISSER away, firing point-blank into the man, whose greatcoat CATCHES FIRE.*

(page 31)

Based on the story above, the researcher concludes that the main characters did confrontation, which is that vengeance is for protect themselves and they fight to free them who is in danger.

In the story, Tuvia as the leader of that group said that they were not ready yet for the confrontation, they are lack of fighters. Tuvia did not want lose the other members of the group because of they are not enough power to fight German army.

*TUVIA: I want to kill Nazis, too, but we...just...cannot afford revenge. Not right now. We cannot afford to lose friends like Jacov and Peretz.*

(page 37)

In the confrontation, the characters need some preparation and weapons. Tuvia thought that they are not ready to fight because there were no preparation such as training. Too many people in the camp who can't fight.

*ANOTHER SHOT RINGS OUT.*

*(Kessely is hit in the arm.)*

*KISSELY: Shit.*

*ZUS: Next one is to the head!*

(page 51)

From this dialogue above, it means that Zus is a brave man, he can fight their opponent without worry about anything. He wanted to intimidate his opponent by shooting in one of his opponent's arm and saying that.

Because of they are lack of weapons, the main character will take any weapons from their opponent. As in this part of the movie script.

*Tuvia, Zus, Lova & Ben Zion emerge. Zus picks up the dead German's machine pistol.*

(page 52)

It proves that they want to confront the colonizer but they have not enough weapons. So, they take some from their opponents.

Some people from the camp visited Russian fighters' camp not far from their camp, they want to get helped by Russian fighters. Zus,

Lova, and Ben Zion went to the Russian camp. They move there and left their old camp.

*Zus, Lova and Ben Zion march alongside the Russians Partisans.*

(page 61)

Based on the text, the researcher states that Zus, Lova, and Ben Zion wanted to alongside with someone who fight. Because in their old camp, there are only few fighters, beside that there are many woman and old people. Zus, Lova, and Ben Zion wanted to confront the colonizer with Russian.

*Zus, Ben Zion and several BIELSKI FIGHTERS hide alongside TEN RUSSIAN PARTISANS as a GERMAN TROOP TRUCK approaches. Pachenko watches as Zus follows the approaching truck through binoculars, then cocks the heavy machine gun. The truck SLOWS TO A CRAWL as it encounters an overturned PEASANT CART blocking the road.*

*(...)*

*The driver SLUMPS over the wheel and the truck careens lazily off the road.*

*GERMAN SOLDIERS spill out, blindly returning fire as Zus's fighters SWARM down the hill. Several are HIT right away.*

(page 67)

According to the story, Zus, Lova, and Ben Zion attacked Germans and their car in the forest. They did the confrontation with the Russian to German army.

In the camp, there is a rumor spreads that German army will attack the forest soon. Until there is a German army get caught by the survivor, he brought a piece of paper containing the attack plan of German.

*SHIMON (re: the documents): They've assigned an entire division to surround the forest.*

*(A tidal wave is coming.)*

*ASAEL: Don't they have a war to fight?*

*SHIMON (still reading): Assault begins in two days. Passover. How fitting.*

(page 91)

Tuvia knew that there will be a fight in two days. He told everyone to prepare to leave their camp. It is an evidence that before the confrontation, they need some preparation, they need some information.

*TUVIA: ...MACHINE GUN...*

*ASAEL: With Levine and Miriam... There.*

*(points out positions) Lazar, Rosa, and Schmuel.*

*There and there.*

*(Tuvia nods) And me.*

*Tuvia shakes his head, no.*

(page 98)

In the war between survivors and the German army, Asael wanted to help his brother to fight the colonizer, he had willing to defend the other group by confronting the colonizer's attack. He help his big brother. There has been a fight between German Army and The survivors in the woods. Kissinger's method in the essay proceeds according to what linguists call binary opposition: that is, he shows that there are two styles in foreign policy (the prophetic and the political), two types of technique, two periods, and so forth (Said, 1977:47). According to the dialogue above, there are two sides, the colonizer and colonized. German as the colonizer and Belarus (Jews) as the colonized one.

In the fight, Tuvia has a plan to do in the time of war as in the story.

*TUVIA: Don't try to fight... Just slow them down.*

*Then join us.*

(page 99)

From the dialogue above, Tuvia command his people who fight. Tuvia said that he need to slow the colonizer down. He has a plan to do. He chose to fight just in order to slow them. To let the other people escaped from that place.

*The rear guard action can't hold out for very long.  
Tree by tree, they begin to fall back. Asael fires  
blindly into the murky shadows. The SOUND of a  
man crying out.*

*Then Levine is hit. Miriam pushes him out of the way and TAKES OVER. She expertly kills several assault troops who appear out of the woods. The rest of the attackers TAKE COVER.*

(page 100)

Based on the text above, Tuvia and other fighters is trying to fight them back but the colonizer has weapons far from the survivors but they never give up. They keep trying to fight back.

In their way to escape, German army keep following them and trying to kill the survivors.

*THE TANK ROARS FIRE. The first round EXPLODES among them. Several are killed. Tuvia POPS UP behind them, spraying them with his submachine gun. He then turns the heavy machine gun on the infantry advancing behind the tank -- to devastating effect. But now, the tank turns its attention to Tuvia. Its machine gun begins to chew up the forest, forcing Tuvia to take cover. Without pausing to think, Malbin grabs a grenade from the satchel and races toward the tank. It falls pitifully short, exploding harmlessly as Malbin is cut down.*

(page 108)

Based on the text above, has been happened a fight between the fighters and the colonizer, the colonizer get a tank and started to kill the fighters one by one until one left, Tuvia. He never give up in this situation and keep confronting them. They fought until all the German army were killed.

Tuvia got some help from his younger brother who had left, Zus. He suddenly came to the war field and started to shoot German army until no one left.

*Zus and the rest of Jewish fighters emerge, firing on the run. Without regard for his own life, Zus charges. The German infantry is caught in a cross-fire as the Bielski brigade climbs out the river, firing wildly. Zus guns down the tank commander manning the machine gun from the open hatch. Jumps onto the tank and DROPS A GRENADE inside. An EXPLOSION of BLACK SMOKE BILLOWS.*

(page 108)

That text proves that they successfully confront the colonizer because of their cooperation, they help each other as one family until they can defeat the opponent.

In this movie, the main characters do the confrontation in order to make themselves keep alive in the colonialism era. The main character of this movie is Tuvia Bielsky. He is a good leader for hundreds Jewish who choose to follow his command. He can manage anything in the camp. The confrontation helped by some Russian fighters who lived in the forest too. Tuvia also teach the women and other survivor to fight in order to make them fight beside the other fighters. Their confrontation is success, the main characters defeated German army who wanted to kill the Jews in the camp. A cooperation between people in a group is important. They can keep alive because of they walk as one group and help each other.

#### **4.2.2 The Way Main Characters Survive During Colonialism**

The researcher gives some evidences for there are some action of survival in this second movie script as follows.

In this movie script, some Jewish who still alive chose to survive themselves by following Tuvia to stay in the forest. Because if they still stay in their home, they will be killed by Nazi Germany.

By telling the way main characters survive during colonialism, the researcher believes that every group or nationalism has their own way to survive.

The main characters have to think about preparing some useful stuff to be brought in the camp. In this time, the main characters loaded some weapons to keep them ready if the opponent attack them in the camp.

*Loaded down with possessions, Asael hurries back to the woods. Zus pauses long enough to pry the mezuzah from the door.*

(page 5)

From the text above, Asael and Zus are going to prepare some weapons for their safety in their hiding place in the forest. That's the way the people in this movie survive. Hiding with some preparation in the forest.

Asael said to his brother to stay in the forest. He believes that they will safe if they stay in the forest.

*ASAEL: We know these woods. They'll never find us in here.*  
*(Tuvia looks at his brothers. He has been outvoted.)*  
(page 8)

In this part, Asael said to Tuvia, he convince him to stay in the woods because Asael thought that the forest will be the best place for them to hide from Nazi Germany because he knew about the woods.

In the forest camp, there are many people with different head and heart. They have got a little arguing each other about what they do in the camp. Directly Tuvia raises his voice to be heard by everyone in the camp.

*TUVIA: We could be here a long time. And we have to prepare.*  
*LOVA: How?*  
*TUVIA: Better security. Better at getting food and information--*  
*(talking over their OBJECTIONS)*  
*--at making shelters. Whatever is needed. We all participate. We don't work against each other.*  
(page 36)

Based on those dialogue above, the researcher found that in the survival in this movie script, they need to work together, make a good preparation to live in the forest camp such as they must improve their security, getting food and information.

Tuvia as the leader of the group give them some speech which is lighten peoples' mind in the forest camp. He explain his thought about how to survive in a camp with stranger.



*TUVIA: True. But what I am saying is... what I mean is... We are not thieves.*

*(his resolve growing with every word)*

*Or murderers. We may be hunted like animals but we will not become animals.*

*(looks at them all)*

*We have all chosen this -- to live free, like human beings, for as long as we can. Each day of freedom is an act of faith. And if we die trying to live, at least we die like human beings.*

*(His mission statement. A vision of their future. Everyone nods in mute acknowledgement. Zus lowers his head. The shift in power between them has occurred. Tuvia has emerged as the undisputed leader.)*

(page 38)

In this time, in the forest camp, they are in freedom, they don't need to worry about the Germans because Germans didn't know about their hiding place. Tuvia ask their followers to be a human being to each other. It's the best way to survive together and helping each other.

As Aron sees there are some men bring guns in their way to the camp. He ran away to the camp and inform it to the survivor.

*ARON: MEN WITH GUNS!*

*(People panic, search for family members, grab whatever they can carry, ZUS AND BELLA emerge from the woods where they have lain together for the first time. He grabs his rifle.)*

*(TUVIA tries to maintain order.)*

(page 49)

The survivor panic, they move to the woods hurry. Some fighters try to stay and talk to those men who bring guns. The other survivor get into the woods and rescue themselves.

They should find a new hiding place in the forest because they know that the men with guns will come back and bring more people and more guns.

*TUVIA: They'll be back.*

*(looks around)*

*TUVIA: We have to find a new camp.*

(page 52)

The survivor go deep into deeper forest to find their new hiding place in the forest. They built a new camp together. This is have to be done if they still want to survive during the war. They go far into the deeper forest. It is proved with what Malbin said in the following dialogue.

*MALBIN: Where is he taking us? My feet are going to fall off.*

(page 52)

Tuvia tried to save the other Jewish iin the ghetto. He goes to Jewish association in the ghetto and convince them to go with them in the forest camp.

*TUVIA: What if we were to take all of you?*

*ELDER #1: The old, the sick? There are thousands. How will we live?*

*TUVIA: We will protect you. We have made alliances with the Russian Partisans.*

(page 63-63)

The main character wanted to help as many as Jewish in the ghetto. He persuade them to join him to go to the forest camp and look over them. He wanted to ask them to survive together with his way.

*TUVIA: Friends, we are happy to see you safely among us. But there are many things you must learn about living here...*

*(All attention turns to him. The Lubczanski brothers grumble to each other, none too pleased with Tuvia's show-boating.)*

*TUVIA: Once you are settled, you'll be assigned work duties. Everyone works, no exceptions.*

(page 65)

According to the text above, Tuvia wants them to work together for everyone in the camp. Every people work for their survival.

Their survival last until the war ends. The survivor gained become thousands people. In their survival, they keep stay in the forest and live peacefully there. They keep work together and help each other so they can survive until it all end. They can survive until German walked out from their country. They can continue their life and back to their city after the attack ends.

### **4.3 Similarities And Differences**

The researcher compares those two movie script which has been analyzed before. Those movie scripts are *The Pianist* by Ronald Harwood and *Defiance* by Clayton Frohman & Edward Zwick. In the comparative study of literature, the researcher compare two literary works using some point of view to finish it (Enani 1995:2). She uses anti-colonialism theory to analyze the similarities and differences. The researcher will put in some points which will be analyzed in this sub-chapter. The first is about the similarities and difference of the way they confront the colonizer's attack between those two movie scripts. And then, in the next point is the researcher finds the similarities and differences of the way main character survive during colonialism.

#### **4.3.1 The Way People Confront Colonizer**

In the first movie script, *The Pianist* movie script, indigenous people did confrontation to the colonizers. It is proved by the analysis above that the researcher had been discuss in the previous sub-Chapter 4.1.1, the findings of the discussion is the main character didn't make any change in the war, because he is just a pianist and he can't fight, he has no power to do the confrontation. Other Polish and Jewish people brave their heart to defend their country from Germany. In the beginning of the confrontation, they tried to fight back using ordinary weapon, far from the colonizer's weapons. But they didn't give up. Until that day came, the allies

came to help them confronting Germany. And finally, Germany can be defeated and caught by Russian, Polish and Jewish.

And so does the second movie script, *Defiance* movie script. Indigenous people also did the confrontation to the colonizer. The researcher had analyzed it in the previous sub-Chapter 4.2.1, the conclusion of the analysis is the main characters do the confrontation in order to make themselves keep alive in the colonialism era. The main character of this movie is Tuvia Bielsky. He is a good leader for hundreds Jewish who choose to follow his command. He can manage anything in the camp. The confrontation helped by some Russian fighters who lived in the forest too. Tuvia also teach the women and other survivor to fight in order to make them fight beside the other fighters. Their confrontation is success, the main characters defeated German army who wanted to kill the Jews in the camp. A cooperation between people in a group is important. They can keep alive because of they walk as one group and help each other.

In the beginning of the confrontation, those two movie script have same case, but they have differences too. The researcher will start to compare it in the following paragraphs.

According to Tötösy de Zepetnek (1998:13), comparative Literature has an ideology of inclusion of the other, be that a marginal literature in its several meanings of marginality, a genre, various text types, etc. In this study, the researcher compares two same genre but different country. The similarities of those movie script in the field of confrontation is in the beginning, the main characters want to help their people to confront the colonizer. They do whatever they can do for their country or group.

As the stories go, there are differences between their ways. In the first movie, the main character did not fight with the other fighters, he hides from one place to another. But the fighters try to get allies from other country such as Russia. In the second movie, the main character is as a leader of the survivors and fighters in their

group. He is brave and confront the colonizer himself until they are saved.

#### **4.3.2 The Way Main Characters Survive During Colonialism**

In the first movie script, *The Pianist* movie script, the main character (Mr. Szpilman) survived for his life during the colonialism era. It is proved by the analysis above that the researcher had been discuss in the previous sub-Chapter 4.1.2, the findings of the discussion is Mr. Szpilman can survive until the war end by hiding from place to other place with some help from someone who are well known. He always hide without doing any confrontation like other Polish and Jewish. He just keep moving from one hiding place to another hiding place and so on until the situation is safe to get out from hiding place. But he still can survive. He is lucky because there are many people want to help him such as Heller, Benek, Majorek, Bogucki, Janina, Gebczynski, Dzikiewicz, Dorota, and a German Captain. In this result of the researcher's analysis, it prove that the main character is not shown an anti-colonialism action but he can survive his life until the end of the war in Poland.

And so does the second movie script, *Defiance* movie script. Indigenous people also did the confrontation to the colonizer. The researcher had analyzed it in the previous sub-Chapter 4.2.1, the conclusion of the analysis is their survival last until the war ends. The survivor gained become thousands people. In their survival, they keep stay in the forest and live peacefully there. They keep work together and help each other so they can survive until it all end. They can survive until German walked out from their country. They can continue their life and back to their city after the attack ends.

The similarities are the main characters wanted to survive during the colonialism. The main characters find the safe hiding place. They can survive themselves and stay alive until the colonialism era was end.

According to Tötösy de Zepetnek (1998:13), comparative literature means the knowledge of more than one national language and literature, and/or it means the knowledge and application of other disciplines in and for the study of literature. In this study, the researcher compares two different nations. In those stories there are differences too. In the first movie script, the main character only hide alone without joining any community or something. He just move from an apartment to apartment, from house to house. He got helped by people around who know him well. But in the second movie, the main character invited the other Jewish to come with him to hide in the woods. He looked over their followers, the survivors during they stayed in the woods together. The main character here is as the leader of the community. He stay in the woods and if there is any threat from opponent, they just move to the other woods and built a new camp again.